

Multi-layered data in Air Traffic Management

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Deep Blue

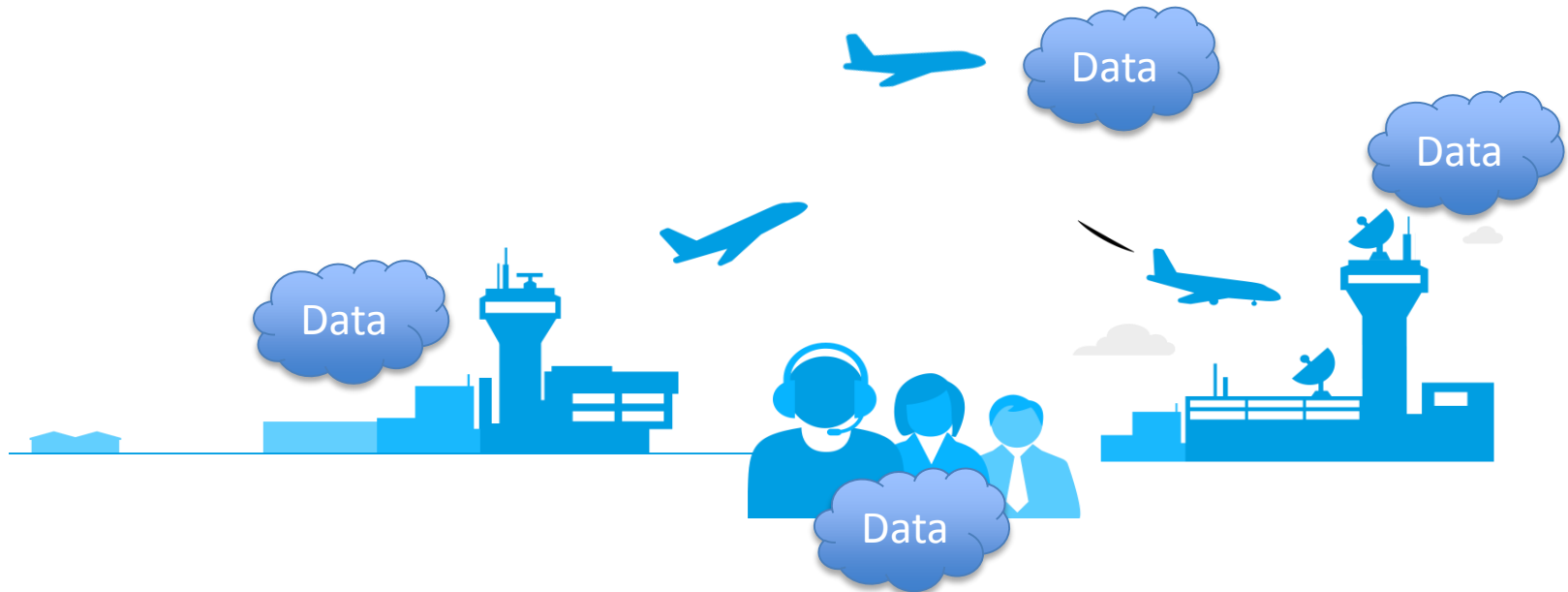
- **Human Factors and Safety**
 - Strong link between research and consultancy
- **Highest success rate in EU for SESAR Exploratory Research**
- **Supporting safety data monitoring and analysis in ATM**

Objectives

1. Introducing the concept of **ATM data layers**
2. Presenting the **approach** adopted for the analysis of these data
3. Showing the value of adding the **human performance data layer**

Heterogeneous data everywhere

- › Different **sources**
- › Different **production rate**
- › Different **resolution (time and space)**



Examples of data layers in ATM



TRAFFIC

SAFETY EVENTS

HUMAN

Looking at traffic layer



TRAFFIC

Production: continuous

Source: ECTL DDR2 repository

Resolution: 2 min

What: flight plans and flown trajectories in ECAC area



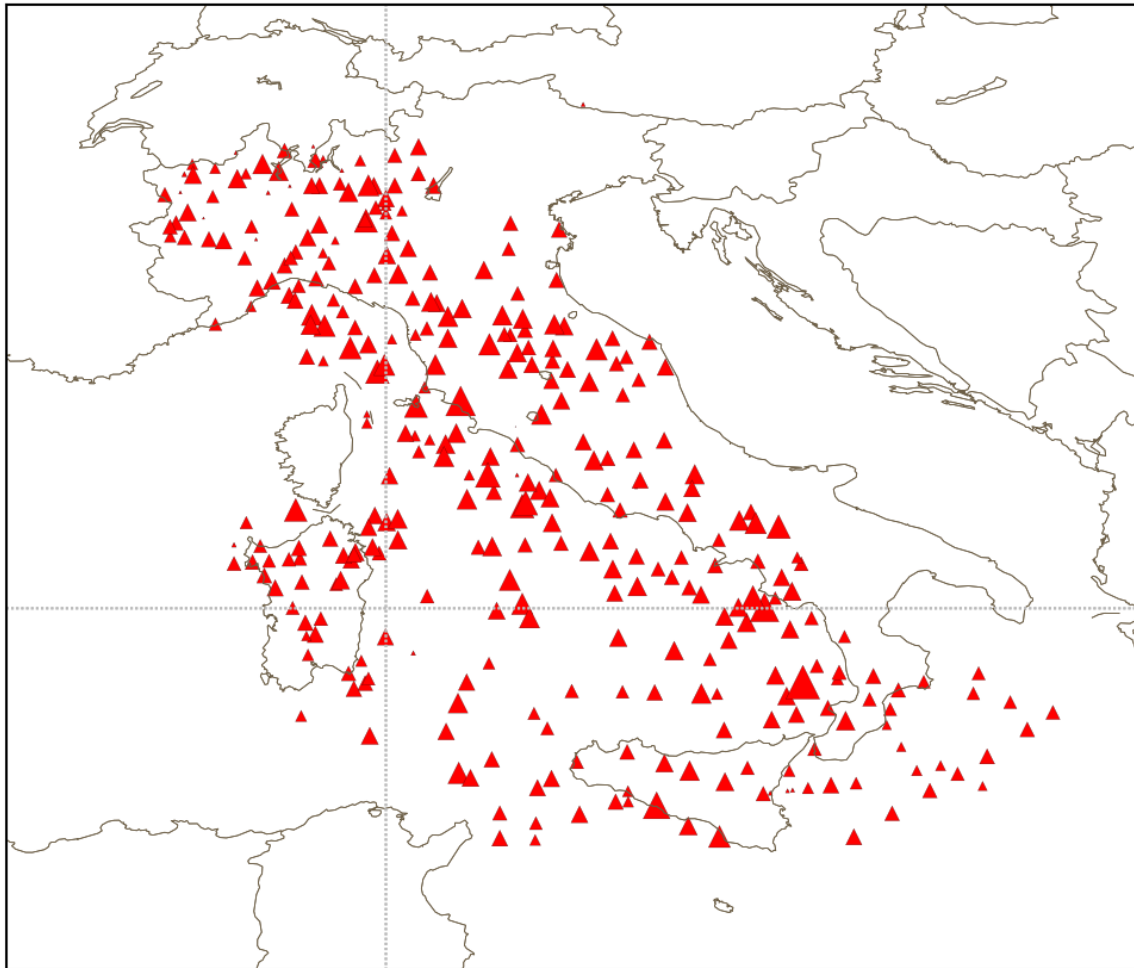
Classic:

- Sector occupancy
- Delay
- ...

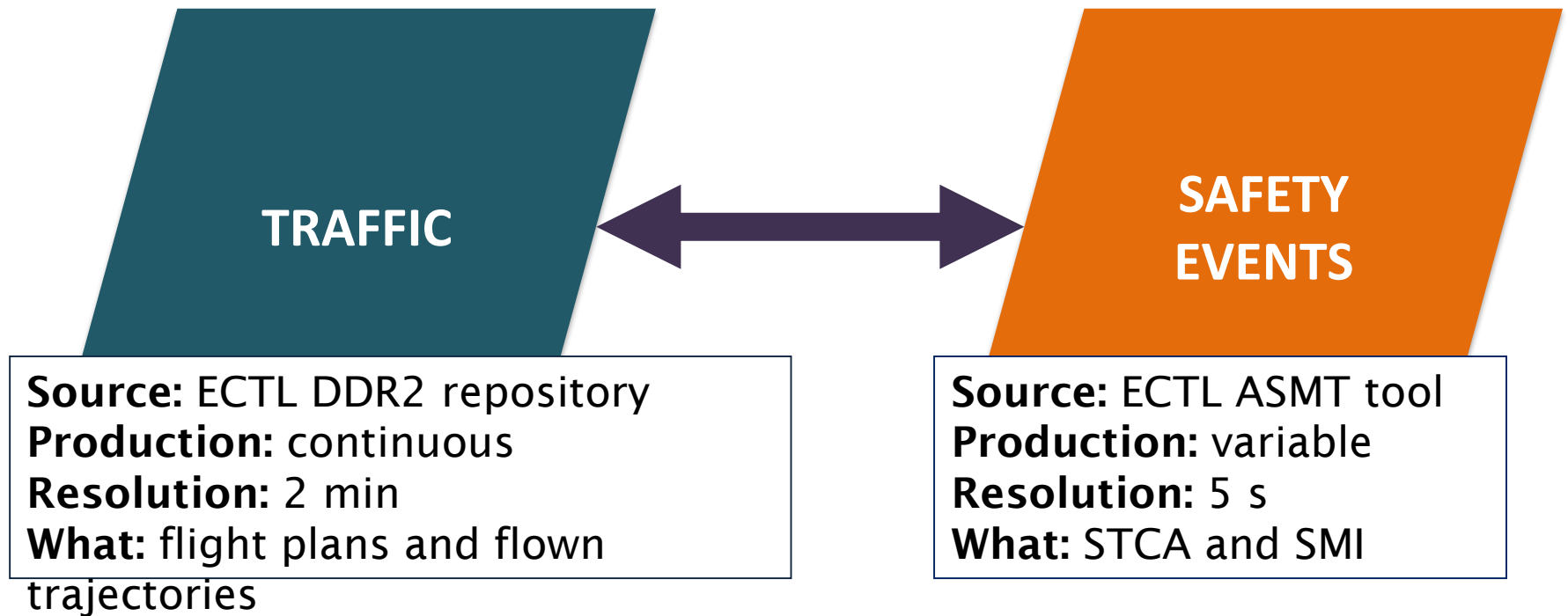
Non-classic:

- Altitude deviation

A map of altitude deviations hotspots

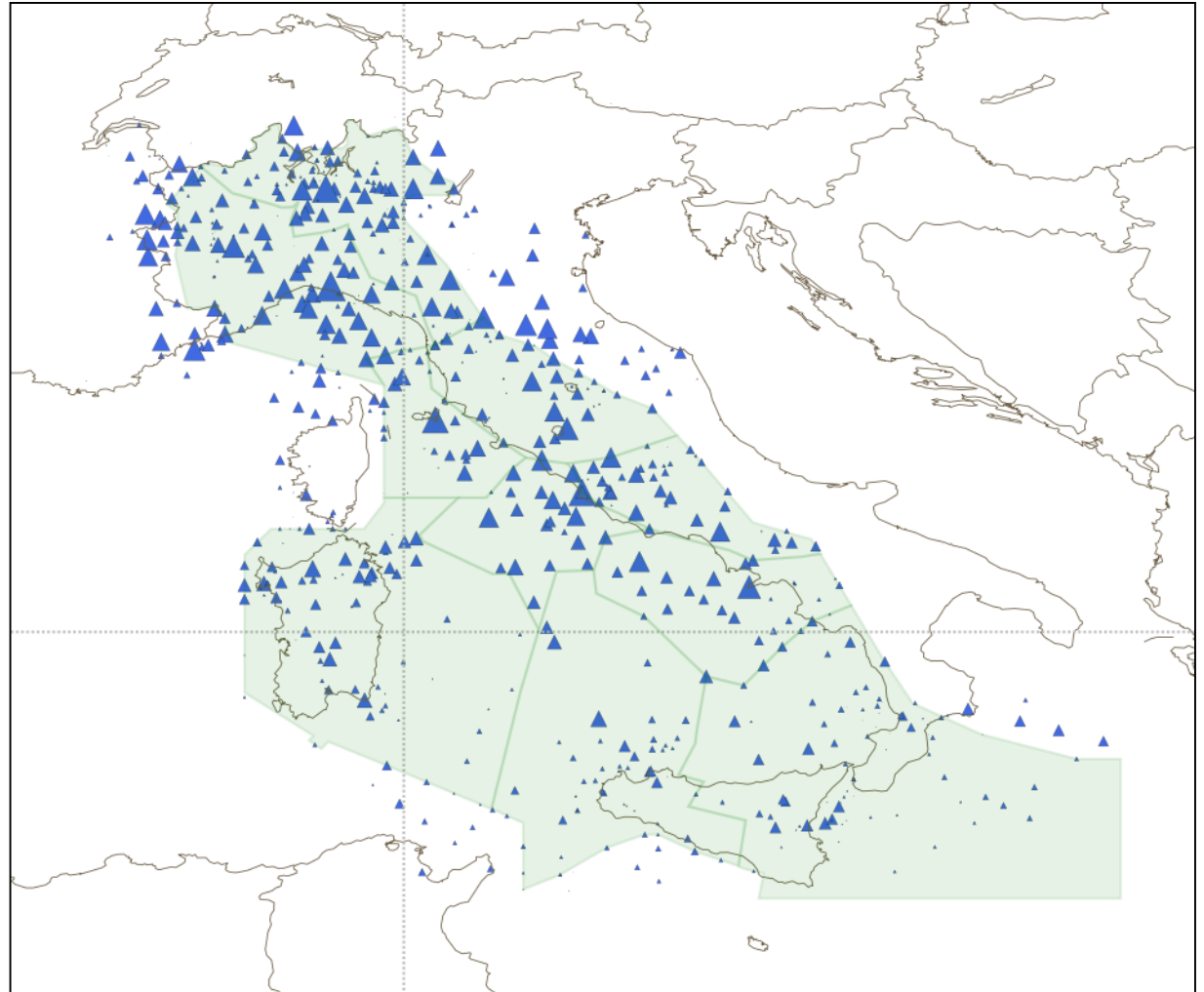


Correlating layers: traffic and safety

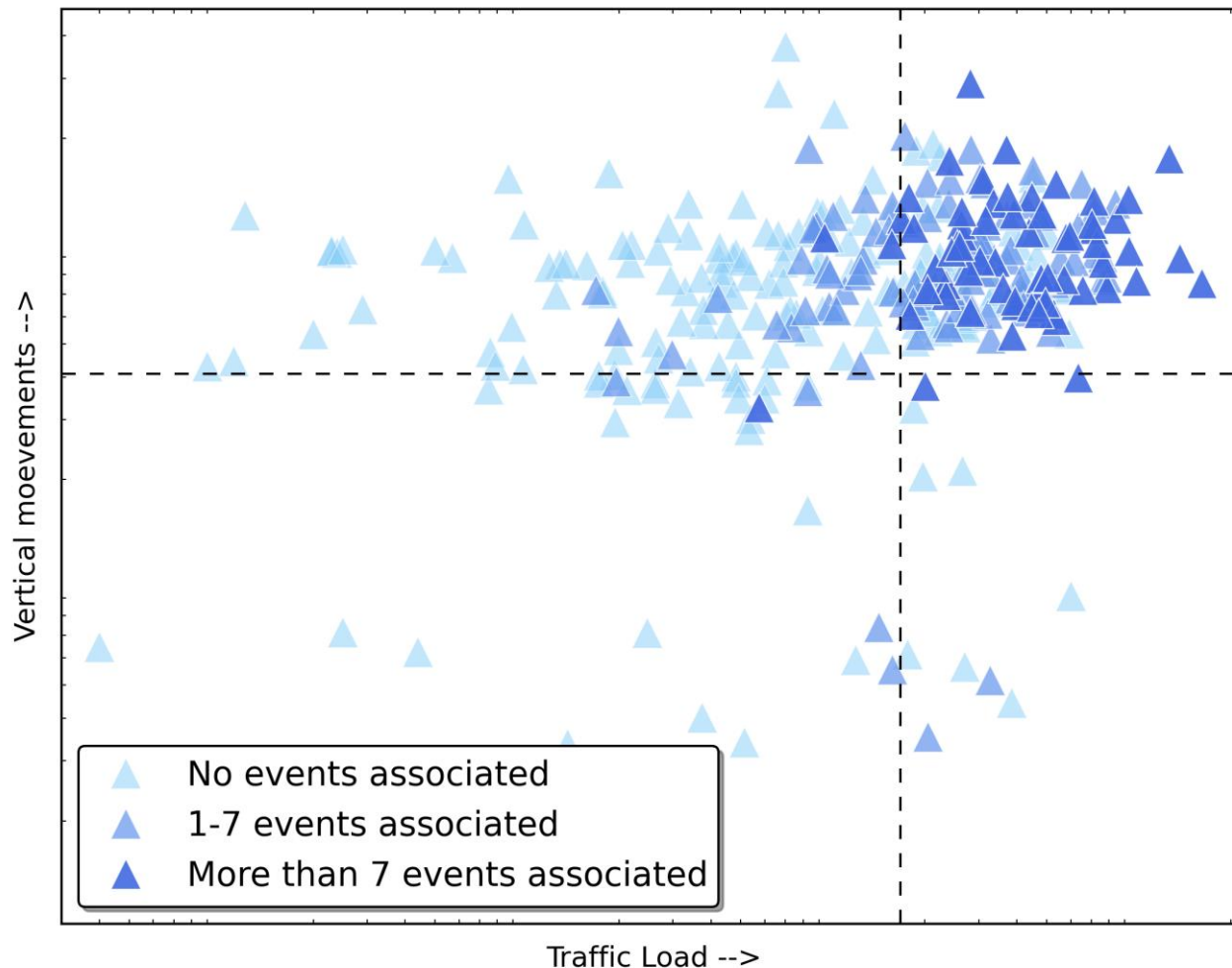


Traffic load over Italian navigation points

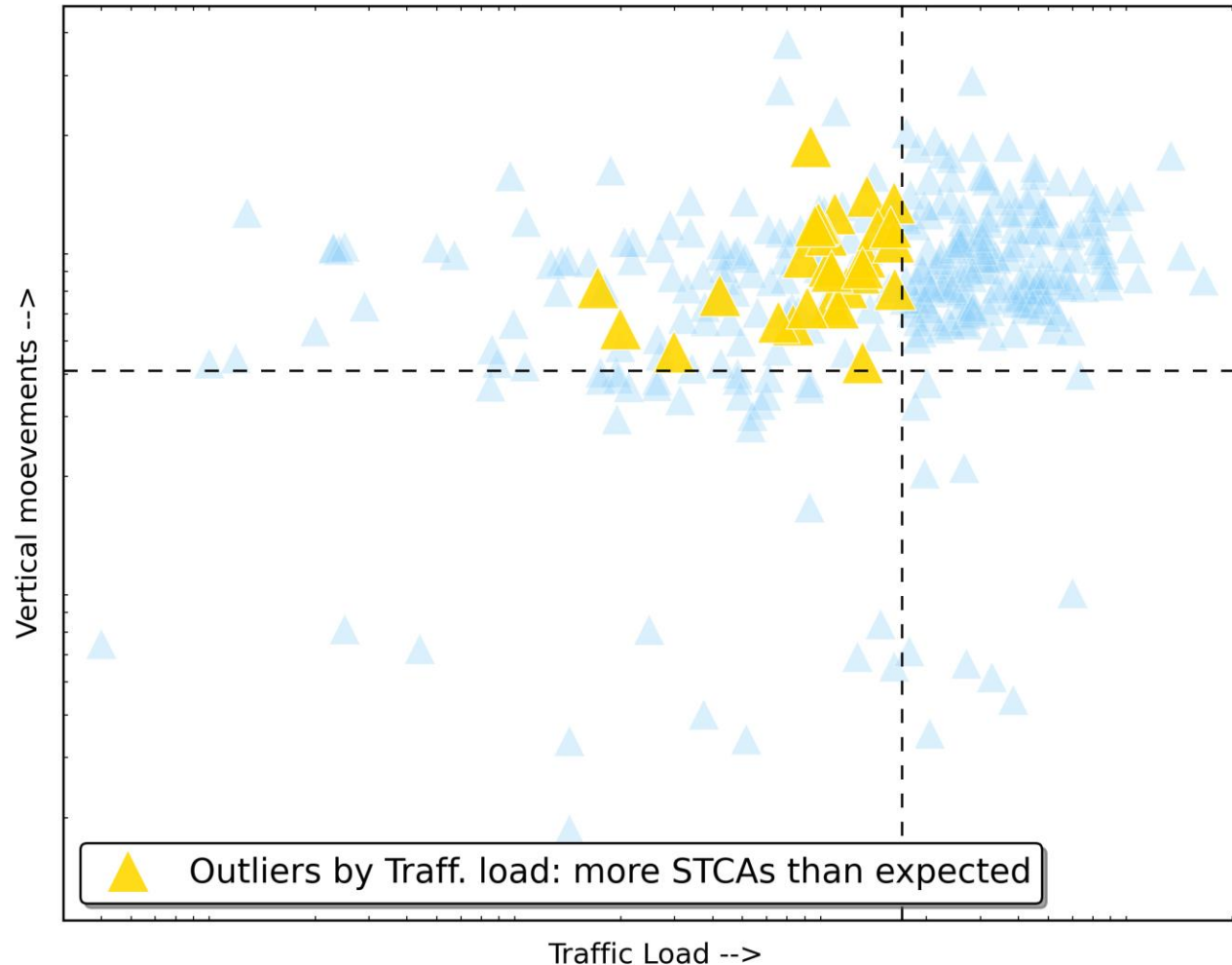
The bigger the
point the higher
the traffic load



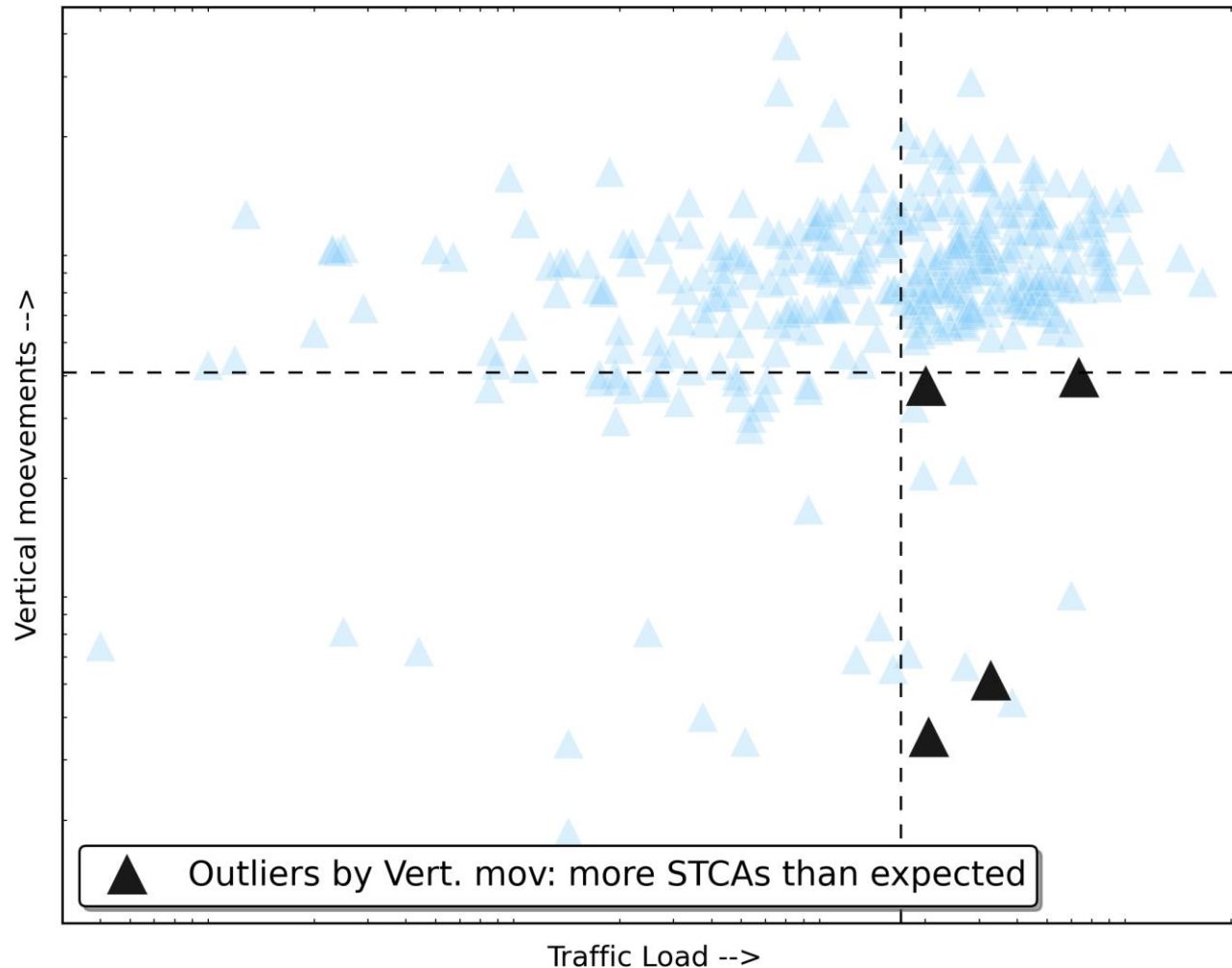
Traffic load, complexity and STCA



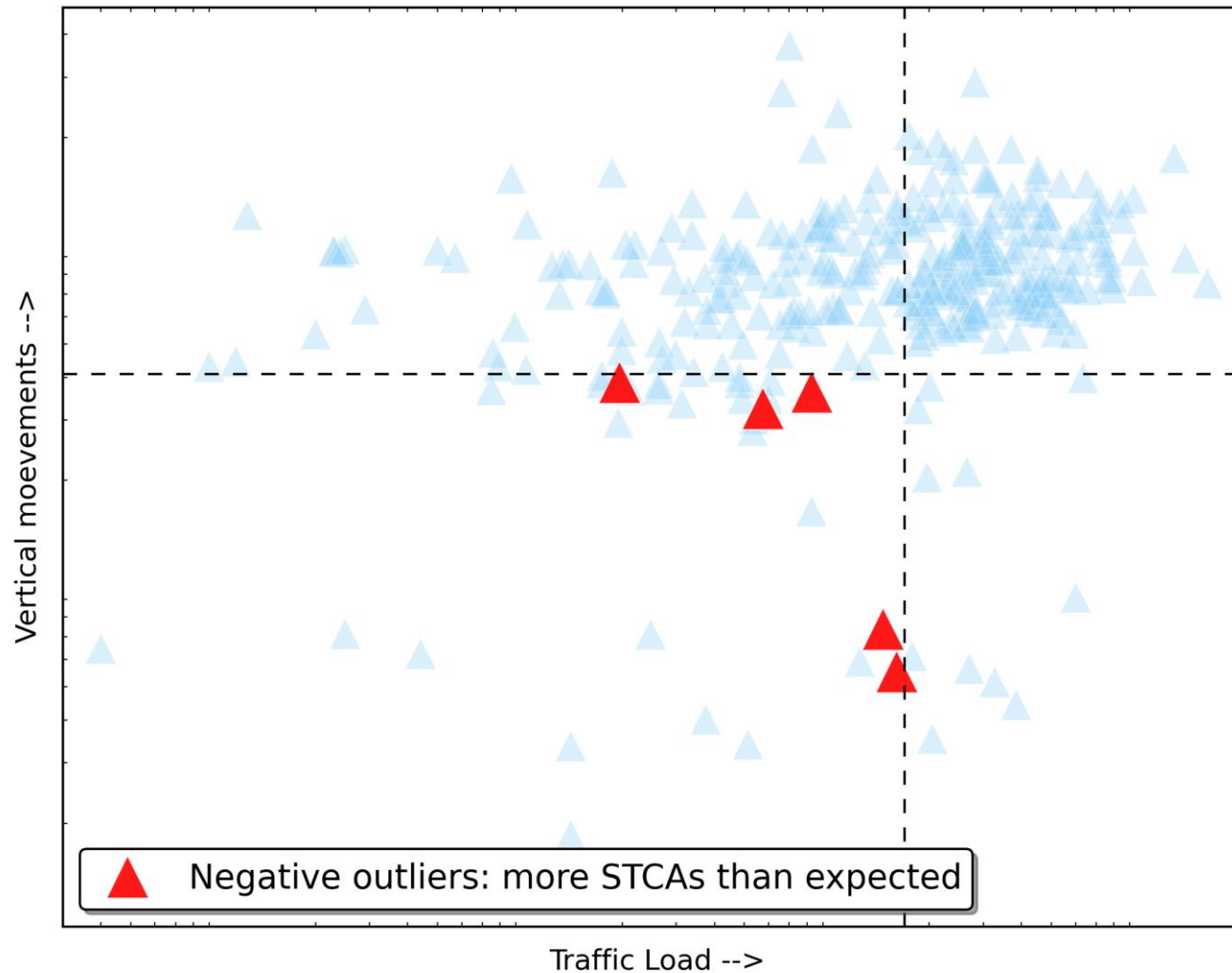
Negative outliers: traffic load



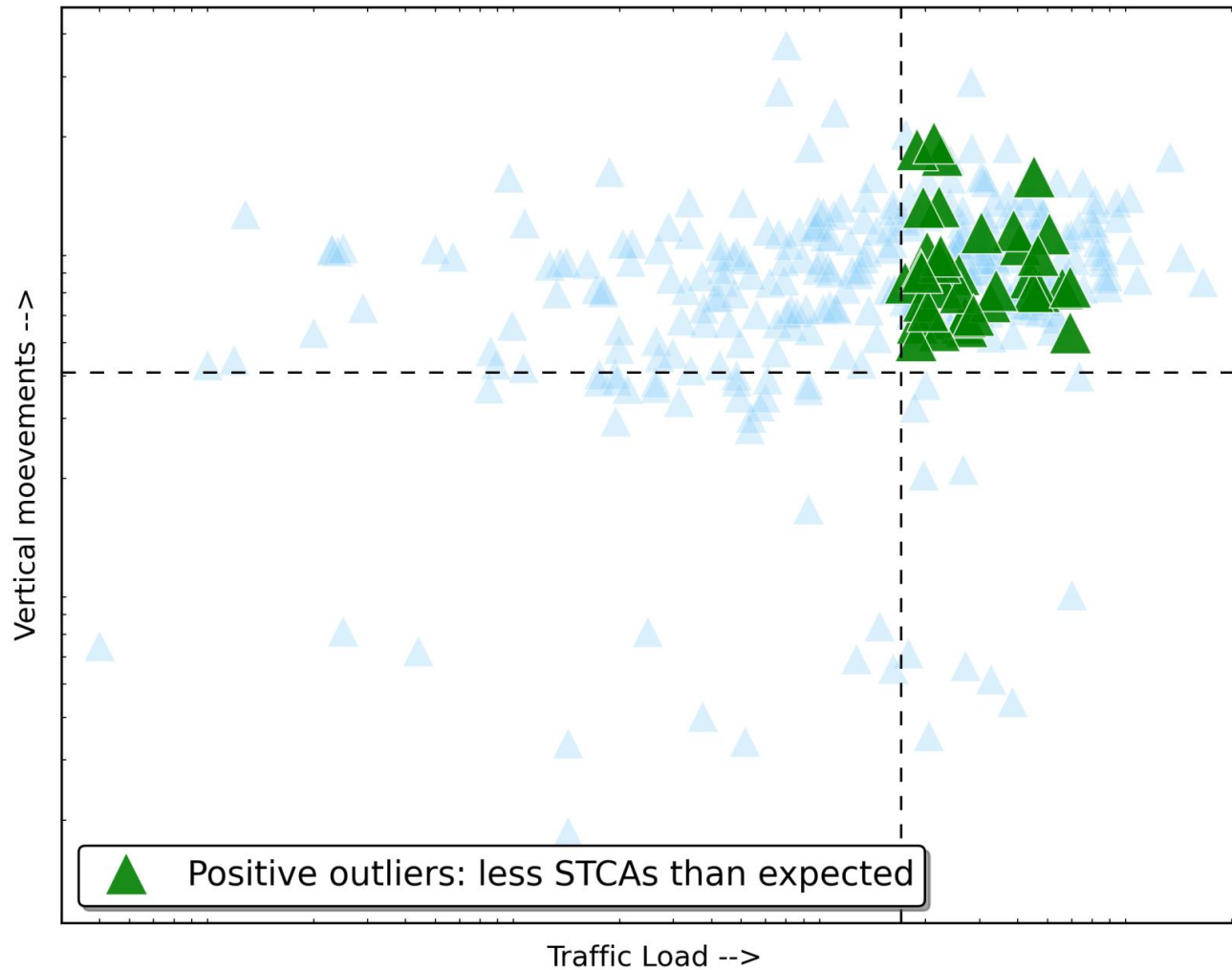
Negative outliers: vertical movement



Negative outliers: both dimensions



Positive outliers



Positive outliers: localisation

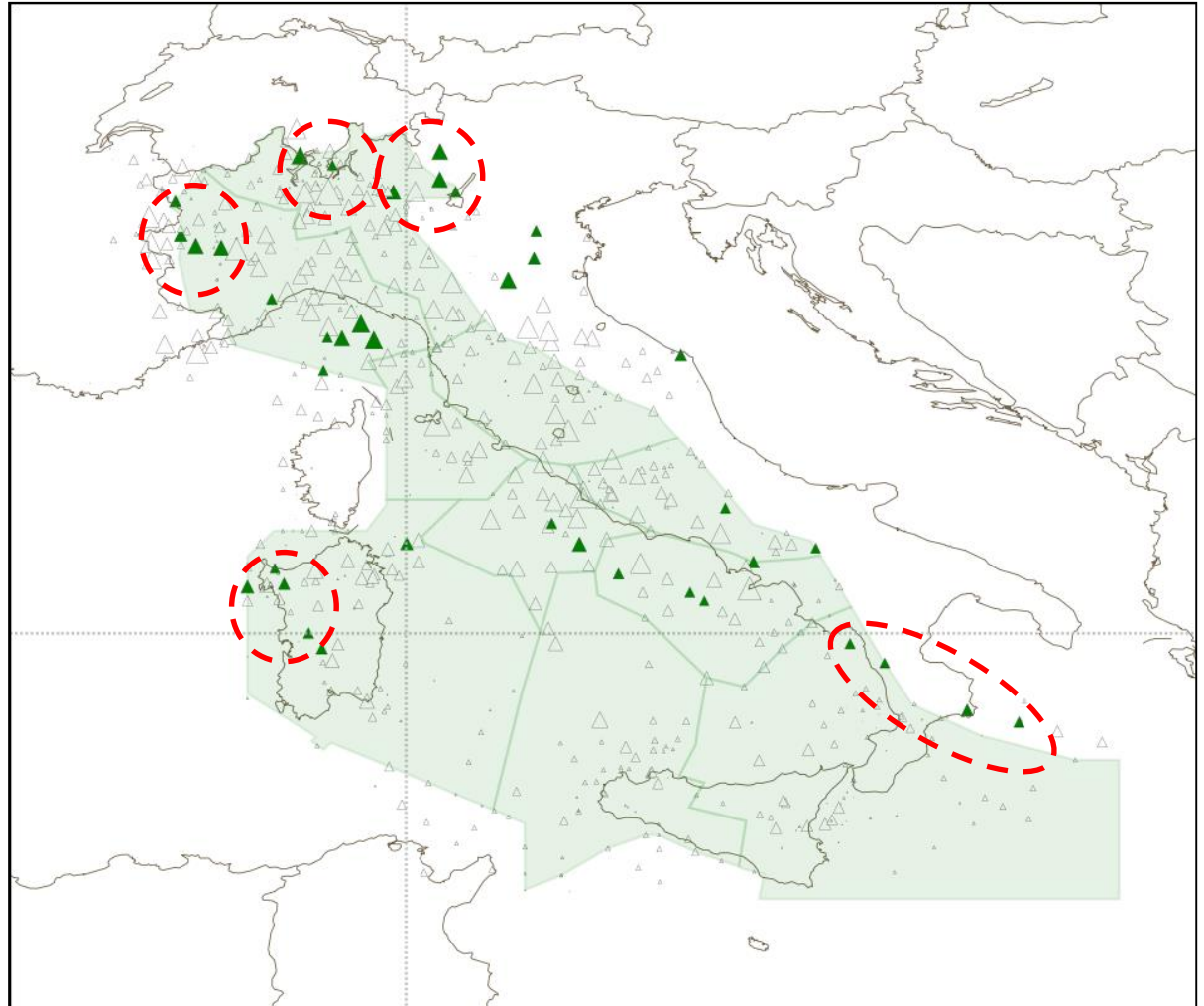
Are there points with a high traffic load but with a lower-than-average number of safety events associated?



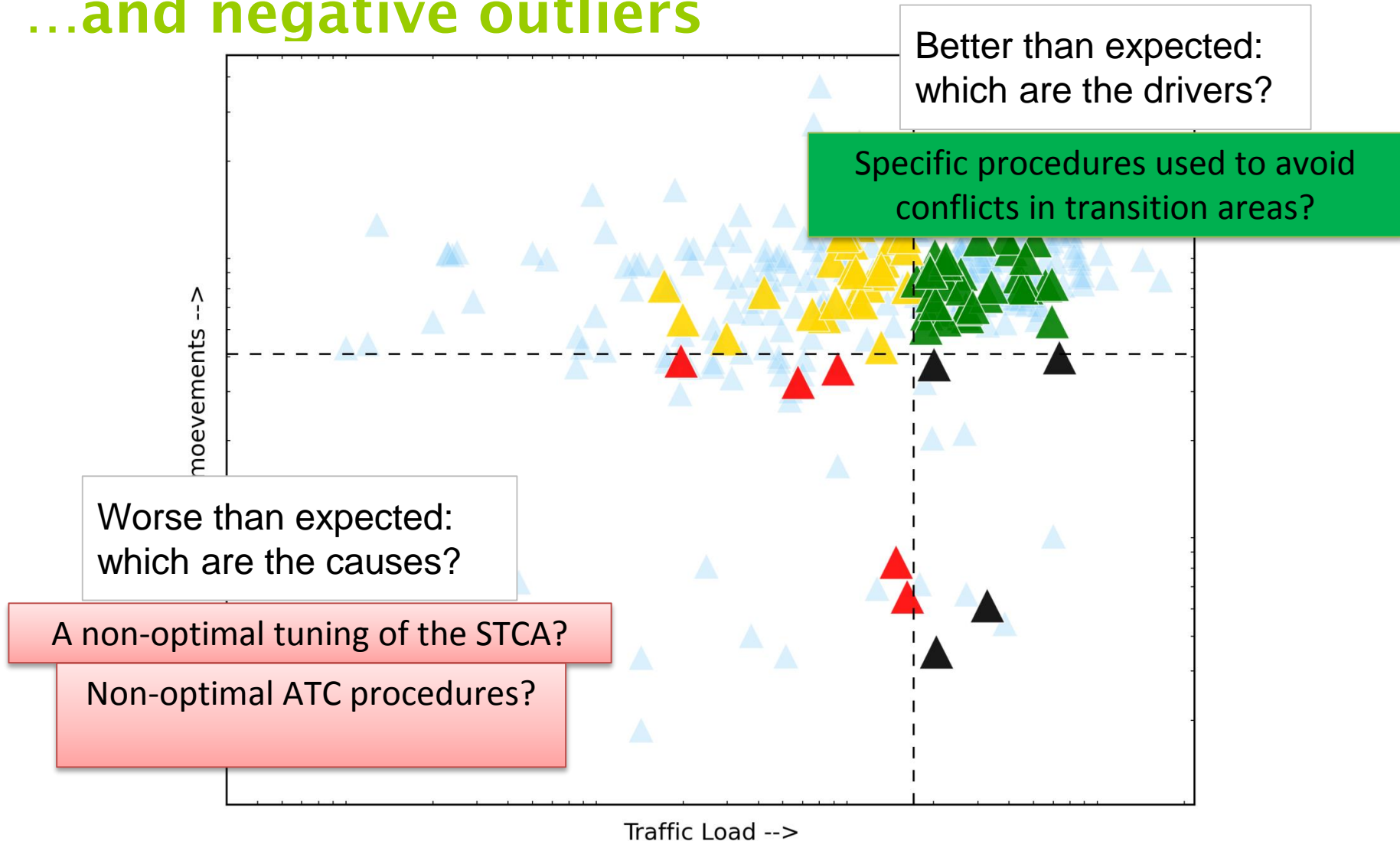
What are the drivers behind?



Specific procedures used to avoid conflicts in FIR transition areas



...and negative outliers



The human layer



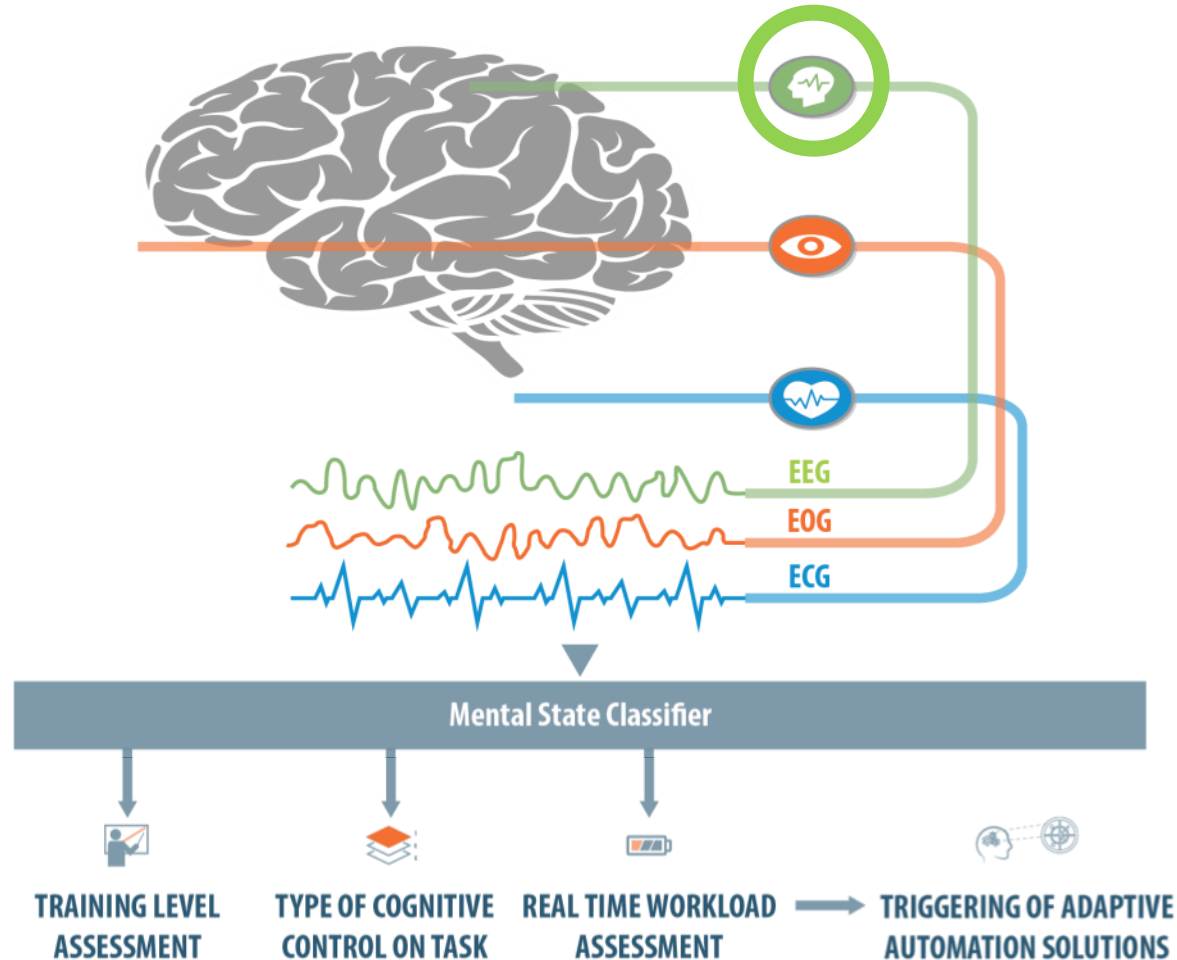
Source: EEG, EOG, ECG

Production: continuous

Resolution: 125ms

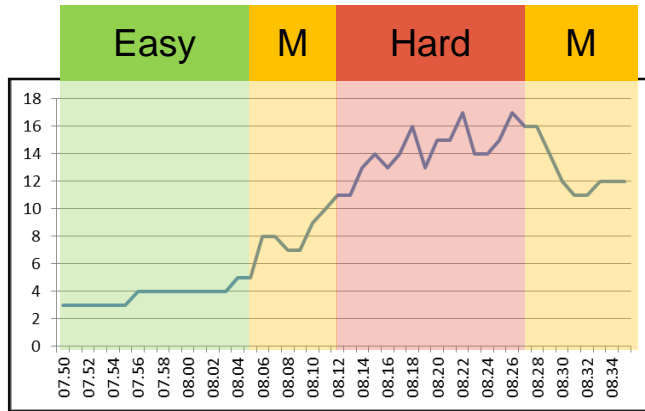
What: brainwaves, eye fixation,
heart rate and heart variability

Neurometrics indicators for ATM (NINA)

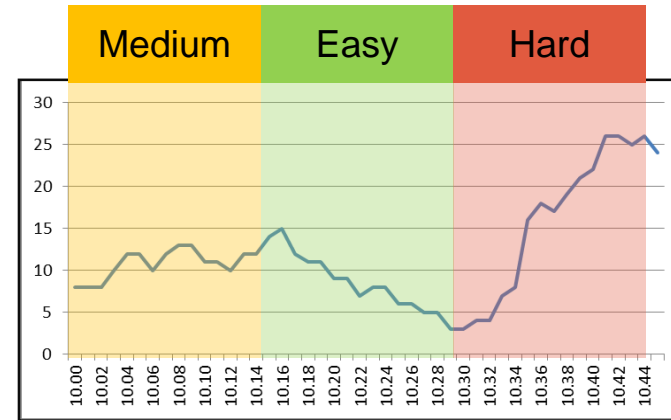




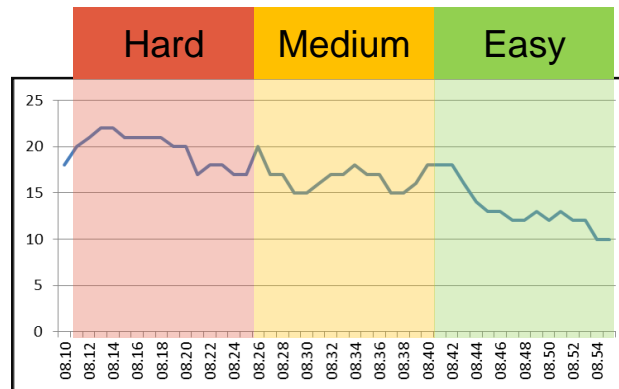
Complexity metrics and mental workload



Scenario 1

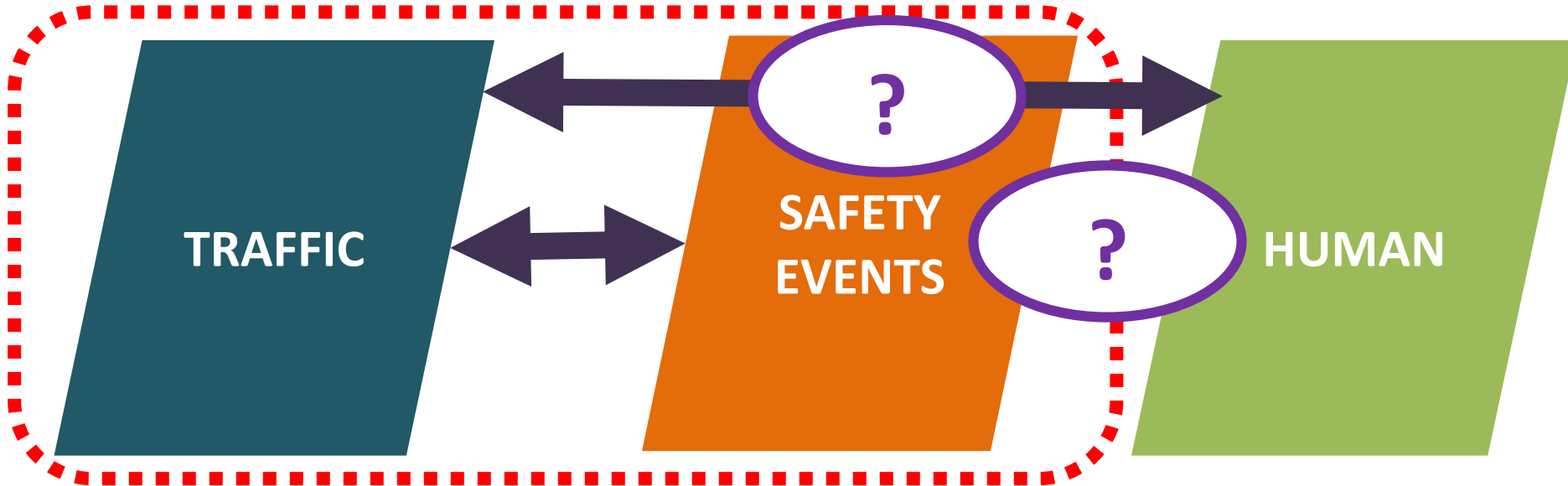


Scenario 2



Scenario 3

The human layer



- How does **workload** correlate with **capacity**?
- How does **workload** correlate with **safety**?
- What workload **outliers** can tell us?

Thanks a lot for the attention!

